CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Economic - Communications development

HOW PUBLISHED Monograph; monthly, weekly periodicals

WHERE PUBLISHED Warsaw

DATE PUBLISHED 1952-Oct 1953

LANGUAGE Polish

DATE OF INFORMATION 1945-1953

DATE DIST. 15 Mar 1954

NO. OF PAGES 8

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN POLAND, 1945-1953; OBJECTIVES FOR 1955

/This report presents data on the development of communications in Poland from 1945 to 1949, and from 1950 to 1953 in index figures based on 1949. In some cases the planned index figures are also given for 1960. The absolute figures given for prewar and immediate postwar years can be used to obtain absolute figures from the index figures given for later years.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./7

COMMUNICATIONS IN POLAND, 1945-1949

Fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan

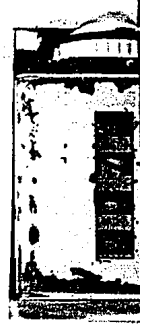
In 1947, the following 10 postal and telegraph districts were set up in Poland: Warsaw, Lublin, Lodz, Krakow, Katowice /now Stalinogrod/, Poznan, Wroclaw, Szczecin, Gdansk, and Olsztyn.

Table 1. Number of Postal-Telecommunications Stations

	End of 1946	End of 1947	End of 1948
Number of operating postal-telecommunications stations	3,947	4,199	4,546
One station per the following square kilometers	80	76	70
One station per the following number of inhabitants	6,092	5,734	5,258

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE		NAVY		NSRB		DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY		AIR		FBI											



According to the figures issued by the Main Office of Statistics (Glowny Urzad Statysticzny) in Statystyka Polski (Statistics of Poland), Series C, No 108, 31 March 1939, one postal-telecommunications station existed for every 8,390 inhabitants and for every 93 square kilometers.

The 1938? /sic; original document had question mark after year/ Statystyka (Statistics) of the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications stated that on 31 December 1938 Poland had 5,223 rural mailmen. There were 7,865 rural mailmen in 1948 and about 12,000 rural mailmen in 1949.

In 1947, there were 413 mail cars and 159 railroad cars with mail compartments in use. The total distance covered by the railroad postal routes was 89,003 kilometers.

Total domestic and foreign turnover of the more important mail from 1945 to 1949 was as follows:

Table 2. Mail Turnover (in thousands)

Year	Regular Letters	Registered Letters	Periodicals	Insured Parcels and Letters
1938	883,457	35,158	269,953	14,600
1945	156,447	9,972	37,073	1,068
1946	455,281	30,432	108,937	7,576
1947	681,393	32,200	162,463	9,725
1948	740,000	33,500	252,837	11,693
1949	770,500	35,000	414,300	13,000

Table 3. Postal Services per 100 Inhabitants

Year	Regular Letters	Registered Letters	Periodicals	Insured Parcels and Letters
1938	2,542	101	776	42
1945	711	45	168	5
1946	2,023	135	484	33
1947	2,962	140	706	42
1948	3,100	142	1,070	49
1949	3,145	143	1,726	57

Table 4. Development of Telecommunications Service

Telephone Calls (in thousands)

Year	Local	Long-distance (Interurban and International)	Telegrams
1938	589,117	27,891	3,656
1945	82,265	9,527	2,531
1946	278,131	31,871	5,400
1947	380,342	41,985	6,670
1948	426,509	39,657	5,335
1949	461,380	34,627	5,600

Table 5. Telecommunications Services per 100 Inhabitants

Telephone Calls

Year	Local	Long-distance (Interurban and International)	Telegrams
1938	1,690	80	12
1945	348	41	10
1946	1,272	135	25
1947	1,600	177	31
1948	1,811	160	22
1949	1,955	150	24

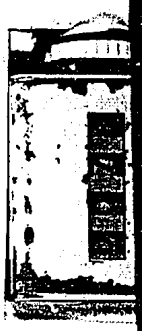
The Six-Year Plan

By 1955, there will be 6,200 postal-telecommunications stations in operation. This is an increase of 30 percent over 1949, and will result in one postal-telecommunications station for every 50 square kilometers and 4,350 inhabitants. The number of telephones in the villages will increase from 8,113 in 1949 to 19,000 in 1955. The number of rural mailmen is expected to increase 27 percent during the Six-Year Plan, i.e., to 14,000 rural mailmen.

Organizational Units in the Polish Communications System

[The following organizational units operate within the over-all communications organization of Poland. They are mentioned in connection with the PTSL (Przedsiebiorstwo Transportu Samochodowego Lacznosci, Automotive Transport Enterprise for Communications), which supplied them with transportation service.]

1. The state enterprise PPTiT (Polska Poczta, Telefon i Telegraf, Polish Post, Telephone and Telegraph). This enterprise consists of 17 Regional Directorates of Post and Telecommunications (Dyrekcje Okregowe Poczty i Telekomunikacji), the Regional Directorate of Post (Dyrekcja Okregu Poczt) in



Warsaw, and the Directorate for Construction of the Warsaw Junction (Dyrekcja Budowy Wezla Warszawskiego).

2. The State Enterprise For Telecommunications Works (Panstwowe Przedsiebiorstwo Robot Telekomunikacyjnych), and all its branches.

3. The Central Administration for National Radiofication (Centralny Zarzad Radiofonizacji Kraju), and all its local branches.

4. State Enterprise for News Dissemination "Ruch" (Panstwowe Przesiebiorstwo Kolportazu "Ruch"), and all its wojewodztwo departments.

5. Administration for Radio Stations (Zarzad Radiostacji), including the directorate in Warsaw and all the local administrations.

6. The Institute of Communications (Instytut Lacznosci), Research Laboratory for Postal Technology (Zaklad Techniki Pocztowej), Office of Communications Studies and Projects (Biuro Studiow i Projektow Lacznosci).

/For additional organizational information, [redacted]/(1)

FULFILLMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS PLANS 1950-1953; OBJECTIVES FOR 1953-1955

The following table compares the annual value of postal and telecommunications services according to the Six-Year Plan of the PITiT, which handles public communication for the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications, and the annual actual value of these services (1949 equals 100):

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
According to Six-Year Plan	108	119	128	138	149	160
Actual Fulfillment	112	128	143	160*		

*Anticipated fulfillment

In 1953, it is planned to attain the value originally anticipated for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

On the other hand, it is necessary to point out the deficiencies in the services to date; for example, the poor quality of postal and telecommunications services, and inadequate telecommunications services. However, the demand for these services is much greater than the present communications capacity.

The annual percentage increase (over the preceding year) in the volume of communications services during the Six-Year Plan is shown in the following table:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Planned increase	8	9.5	7	8	8	7
Actual increase	6	14	20	11.7*		

*Anticipated increase

The above figures point out that in 1951, communications services increased 14 percent over 1950, whereas the Six-Year Plan anticipated an increase of 9.5 percent. In 1952, the increase of services in relation to 1951 amounted to 20 percent, whereas the Six-Year Plan anticipated an increase of 3 percent /sic/. In 1953, the value /sic/ of communications services will increase 11.7

percent over the previous year, whereas the Six-Year Plan anticipated an increase of 8 percent.

The development of postal and telecommunications services according to value, in comparison with the prewar period, appears in the following table (1938 equals 100):

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*
Total Value of Communications Services	96	101	116	140	153
Value of Postal Services	85	89	100	118	130
Value of Telecommunications Services	99	121	144	177	192

*Anticipated Value

The table shows that the total value of communications services in 1953 is going to be 1.5 times the value of prewar services, but the value of telecommunications services in 1953 is going to be almost two times the value of 1938 services.

The quantitative development of communications, in comparison with the prewar period, appears in the following table (1938 equals 100):

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*
Number of Telegrams	156	183	200	222	243
Number of Local Telephone Calls	77	95	114	142	163
Number of Periodicals Delivered	155	195	232	260	275

*Anticipated fulfillment

In 1952, the volume of periodicals delivered, telegrams, and long-distance telephone calls was about 2.5 times the prewar volume. The annual increase indicates a greater demand by the state and the public for communications services.

For a more accurate picture of the development of postal communications and telecommunications, the following comparison of the volume of postal and telecommunications services per 100 inhabitants is necessary (1938 equals 100):

	1949	1952
Telegrams	200	267
Long-Distance Telephone Calls	200	324
Local Telephone Calls	116	202
Periodicals Delivered	224	360
Ordinary Letters	122	152
Registered Letters	143	175
Insured Parcels and Letters	137	179

The great difference between the increase in total production of Socialist industry and the increase in communications is shown in the following table (1949 equals 100):

	1950	1951	1952	1955(plan)
Socialist industry	131	162	199	258
Communications	112	128	143	160

The indexes given for 1955 were determined by the Six-Year Plan, on the assumption that socialist industry will develop faster than communications. The following table gives the Six-Year Plan estimates (1949 equals 100):

	1950	1951	1952	1955
Socialist industry	122	147.3	171.1	258
Communications	108	119	128	160

A comparison of the plan with the actual fulfillment shows that the actual rate of increase in industrial production is considerably higher than anticipated in the Six-Year Plan, and that it outstrips the rate of increase in communications services.

The continued development of communications in Poland will take the following course:

1. Expansion of communications services, improvement of the quality and volume of services to the public, and improvement in communications work.

2. Expansion of postal and telecommunications installations, so that communications services will increase in accordance with the needs of the national economy.

3. Improvement in communications equipment, utilizing the most modern techniques, so that the maximum in communication service may be attained.

4. Development of domestic production of telecommunication equipment, so that the expansion and perfection of the communications centers will be assured.

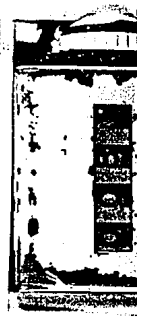
5. Maximum utilization of telecommunications installations.

6. Elimination of shortcomings in engineers and technicians, and constant improvement in the qualifications of the communications personnel by means of political-professional education.(2)

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Communications

In 1953, Polish cities had one post office for each 14,000 inhabitants. About 250 additional post offices will have to be opened in the cities by 1960 to lower the ratio to the Soviet norm of one post office per 11,000 inhabitants. Rural Poland now has one post office for every 75 square kilometers. By 1960, there should be one post office for every 27 square kilometers; this means that 3,000 new stations will have to be opened in the rural areas.



At present, the amount of bulk freight transported by the post office is 33 percent higher than it was in 1938, and the distance traveled is approximately 28 percent greater than it was in 1938. The amount of bulk freight transported by the post office should increase about 78 percent in 1960, as compared to 1938, and the distance traveled should increase about 71 percent.

Postal investments during the next few years will be concentrated on construction of office buildings for postal districts in the large cities. The problem of office space will be solved with the assistance of the people's councils.

Mechanization of internal mail transportation has made progress. The distribution of newspapers in Warsaw Post Office No 2 is now handled mechanically. Mechanical package distributors will be installed this year in Warsaw Post Office No 2 and Wroclaw Post Office No 2.

Emphasis must also be placed on supplying tractors and electric platform cars for unloading railroad mail cars. At present, about 110 of these vehicles are in use in Poland, but at the end of 1955 about 210 are expected to be in use.

Telecommunications

The number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants is now 63 percent higher than it was in 1939. By 1960, the number of subscribers will increase about 107 percent over 1953 and almost 350 percent /per 100 inhabitants?/ over 1939. By 1960, five districts will operate with completely automatic central exchanges.

At present, over 3.5 times more long-distance calls per 100 inhabitants are made than were made in 1938. As compared to the present, the number of long-distance calls per 100 inhabitants in 1960 will increase 67 percent.

The length of cables now laid during one year surpasses the total length of cables laid during the entire 20-year prewar period.

A newly planned major cable system will use coaxial cables which, in addition to handling many telephone calls, will simultaneously exchange television programs among the most important cities of the country, as well as in the international sphere.

It is anticipated that with new exchanges and new methods of exploitation, direct calls in 1960 will be handled 40 percent more efficiently. When the five districts are equipped with automatic exchanges in 1960, about 700 less long-distance operators will be required.

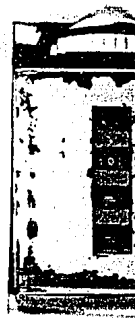
The ultimate objective of telephone development is to supply every worker's residence with a telephone and to make telephone traffic completely automatic, so that every subscriber will be able to make direct calls in Poland without contacting a telephone operator.

In telegraphy, introduction of switching equipment will eliminate the present outdated system. This year, concentrators /koncentratory/ and teleprinters /telex lacznice/ will be in use at all the centers of the telegraph exchanges. By 1960, the telegraph system is expected to be completely automatic. Photo-telegraphy is also expected to be introduced in Poland.

Radiotechnology

In 1939, Poland operated only nine radiobroadcasting stations with a total power of 380 kilowatts; in 1953, a considerably larger number of stations are beaming many more broadcasts throughout the country. Wire broadcasting is

50X1-HUM



entirely new to Poland; it was unknown in the country before the war. Soviet models are used.

At present, an experimental television station, operated entirely by Polish engineers, is in operation at Warsaw. The transmission facilities and the entire station were constructed by Polish engineers. At first, television sets will be placed in clubs, schools, etc. Television sets, patterned on the best models of the USSR and the People's Democracies, will be produced in Poland in the future. Wire television will also be introduced in Poland. The development of television in Poland makes the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications responsible for new investments, for scientific technical research, for training of professional cadres, and for a series of tasks of an organizational nature.(3)

SOURCES

1. Warsaw, Lacznosc w Planie 6-Letnim, 1952 (monograph), article by Alfred Osmycki, Assistant Director of the Department of Transportation and Communications of the State Economic Planning Commission

2. Warsaw, Gospodarka Lacznosci, No 10, Oct 53 (monthly) article by Alfred Osmycki

3. Warsaw, Lacznosc, Vol IV, No 19 (69), 12 Jul 53 (weekly), article by W. Szymanowski, Minister of Postal and Telegraph Communications

- E N D -

50X1-HUM